SANITIZED VERSION

NOTICE

This supplement up-dates and amplifies previous reports. Emphasis is on the READINESS status of the offensive missiles in Cuba.

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DEFINITIONS

An Emergency Operational Capability exists when a site could launch some missiles should a decision be made to do so.

A Full Operational Capability is achieved when a site has reached a steady state of readiness with the ability to salvo its first missile load within about 6 to 8 hours and with the ability to refire within 4 to 6 hours.

. CONCLUSIONS

1. The comparative photographic coverage indicates that, while an emergency operational capability could exist at several offensive missile sites, the Soviet objective in Cuba is to attain full operational capability at all sites as soon

as possible, rather than to prepare each site for an emergency launch capability as soon as the missiles and equipment arrive in the area. (See Figure 1).

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2. There are clear indications that at least five Soviet offensive missile regiments, each with eight leunchers and at least sixteen missiles, will become operation in Cuba. (See Table 1) This will represent a first salvo potential of 40 missiles with a refire capability of an additional 40 missiles. It should be robed that this threat in dest the U.S. as approximately one-balf-the currently estimated ICSM-missile threat from the USSR.

OFFENSIVE MISSILE REALINEDS General

- 5. In emergency operational capability nound be achieved at an MREM site as soon as the launch crews, missiles, launchers, propellants, warhoads and necessary checkout equipment have arrived at a presurveyed area. Full operational capability would be achieved when the creckor/launchers are in place, the cabling between launchers and control is installed, and the launch crews, missiles, propellant tracks, warheads and checkout equipment are arranged at the site in an orderly manner. At an MREM site, full operational readiness would probably lag the secreency operational capability by about foundays.
- at an IRBM site as soon as the concrete peds and leancher are installed, the missile and its warhead and propellants are present, and sufficient associated equipment is available to checkout the missile system. Full operational readiness would be achieved when all pads with laureners are completed and checked out, the missiles and their mosecones are appliable and completely checked but bot necessarily mated; and the propellants and propellant loading systems are in place and checked out. At an IRBM site; full operational readiness would probably lag the energency operational capability by about two weeks.

4. Site 2 There are 5 missile transporters and 3 learnings visible in this site on Mission 5113 (19 October). The launchers have not been placed in operational positions but preparation of those positions has been started. There are two missile-ready buildings. Nine-exidizer and 5 fuel trucks have been identified. Improvements noted on 19 October coverage causes us to revise the estimated date of full operational capability to 22 October. An emergency capability was probably reached on 17 October.

5. Site 3. There are two possible missile transporters and two erectors at this site. The erectors appear to be in their operational position. There are two confirmed and two possible ready buildings. Latest photography reveals continued construction on the arched-roof building. Nineteen permanent buildings, one of which is still under construction, were observed on photography of 13 Octaber. There are approximately 46 misc-chlaneous chicles in the immediate area of the site. No security fencing is a together total capability on 20 October. This site had an exergency operational readiness on 25 October.

.6. Site 4 In photograph of 19 October, seven canvas covered missile transporters were observed at this site. In addition, there are two, and possibly four, erectors, none of

arched-roof buildings or permanent buildings are identifiable in the photography. We estimate this site will have an energency operational capability on 25 October and will reach full uperational readiness on 28 October.

Sague La Grande Area

- 9. Site 1 There are six missile transporters and four latincher-erectors, three of which are in position. Only eight tank trucks have been identified; however, there are over 100 other vehicles in the area. Three missile shelters have been erected and an arched-roof building, possibly for nuclear storage, is under construction. Further evaluation of the progress in bringing the observed equipment to full operational status as correlated with results achieved in other sites indicates this site should achieve a full operational capability by 22 October.
- 10. Site 2 There are four missile transporters and four lamcher-erectors, three of which are in position. Two groups of propellant tankers, sufficient to service the battalion, have been identified. Four missile shelters have been erected and three more are possible spring greated. One possible archeding three more are possible spring greated. One possible archeding building is observed. Further contact on the available emignent and the proofers archediate this site proofly achieved a full operational capability by 20 Octobers.

- It. Site 1 This site worders of four launch pads in a late stage of construction. Protography of 19 October indicates that construct launching rais are being constructed. The equipment cabling and control busker appear complete. Propellant tanks, and one ready building are under construction. No missile equipment is at the site. A probatice warflead storage building is nearing completion. We estimate an energency operational darability by 15 November and full operational readings by 1 December.
- 12. Site 2 This site is in an earlier-stage of construction than Site 1. The launch pad area, cabling and the control bunker are under construction. No construction activity for propellant tanks, missile-ready buildings and warhead storage buildings have been noted. No missile equipment is at the site. We estimate an emergency operational capability by 1 December and full operational readiness by 15 December.

Remedios Area

13. Site 1 This site identified in photography of 18 October 1962 is in an early stage of construction. The initial excavations in the launch pad area have been completed and clearing for cabling and the control bunker has been completed. Footings for the other control punker have been completed. A concrete tatch plant has been established at the site. A probable nuclear warhead storage building is under construction. No missile equipment has been identified in the area. This

- Onamagay Site 2. We estimate an emergency operational outabil.

 by 1 Secember and full operational readiness by 15 December.
 - 14. Although a secondulaite of four launch pads has not been detected, such a site is probably scheduled or is in a very early phase of construction.

IMEM Field Site Characteristics (Figure 12)

15. An MREM cattalion has the capability of conducting launch operations from uniciproved launch areas; however, in order to achieve a better readiness and saintenance capability certain improvements are necessary. These include missile-ready shelters, launch pad leveling, and stabilization and revetments. Preliminary analysis indicates that the missile erection is . accomplished by use of the missile transporter in conjunction with the launcher-erector, probably using an "A" frame Rechnique of erection. Fach missile is serviced by two oxidizer trucks and one fuel truck. A small revetted area, located about sixty feel away contains a possible checkout panel and/or power supply. The identification and location of complete missile checkout equipment has not been determined. Mikewise, warhead storage and handling equipment has not been identified, although a concrete arched-roof building is a possible storage site; Alter firing, a second missile, with its associated fuel and oxidizer trucks, is brought to the site and the operation is repeated.

16. Analysis of IREM sites in three different stages of construction, provides a casis for determining the completed site characteristics. A centrally located launch control bunker solves two Lembh jads. Cooles from a verticle revetment to the Launcher stee below ground level in a pre-formed comprete conduit which is large enough to allow launch crow access. This design facilitates refire capability. The entire site is permanent in nature.

Command and Control

17. The communications links proving command/operational data to the Soviet Rocket Forces deployed in Cura still have not been identified. Heavy volume, military-type communications passing between the USSR and Cuba on existing links have not been detected nor have any new links teen detected.

Nuclear Warheads for Offensive Missiles

20. Construction is continuing at the probable mackear storage site of Guenajay ARMF Size V with further and shows being made to the earth owner of the drive through building (114 by 60 feet) A similar houseast year building (70 by 35 teet) Assumit at the Reserver Table size is possibly for a sample of the storage Dagminous medicines building has got we started

- under construction at the Sagua La Grande MRBM Site 1 has advanced from 20 percent roof cover on 17 October to complete roof cover on 19 October. Similar buildings in early stages of construction at San Cristobal MRBM Sites 1 and 3 show little change from 17 October to 18 October. No additional suspected storage sites have been detected.
- 22. We still lack positive evidence that nuclear weapons are now deployed In Cuta, but we may be unable to detect the presence of such weapons in temporary storage facilities.

Offensive Force Levels:

See Table 1

Support and Supply

No change.

Coastal Defense Missiles

No change.

Air Defense Missiles

21. Of the 24 primary surface-to-air missile sites (SA-2), 22 are now individually operational. An additional surface-to-air missile assembly area has been identified at Manyanillo, bringing the total to 7. See Table 2 for a list of surface-to-air missile sites, missile assembly areas; and associated

24. Photography confirms the presence of a modified three-dish Fruitset (E-Band) radar at the Senado SAM site. No additional intercept of C-Band Fruitset signals has been reported.

Guided Missile Fatrol Craft

Tactical Missiles

No Change.

SUMMARY OF MARM AND LINEM THREAT IN CUE

Status as of 2300 hours on 21 October 1962 (Updates Table 2 in SC-09538-62/KH)

| | <u>Sites</u> Probably | | Launchers Probable | | Missil's Probable Facilities | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Locations | Identified | Planned | Identified | <u>Deployed</u> | <u>Identified</u> | Basic Load | Nuclear Warheads |
| | | | MRBM - Ra | nge 1020-n | | | |
| San Cristobal (2 regiments) | 4 | 4 | (poss 14) | . 15 | 20° (poss 22) | 32 | probable (u/c) |
| Sagua La Grande (1 regiment) | 2 · · · | 2 | 8 | e . | 10 | 25 | possible (u/c) |
| MRBM TOTAL | 5 | 6 | 19 (poss 22) | 24 | 30 (poss 32) | 48 | |
| T. | | | IRBM - | Range 2200- | nm_NRE*** | | |
| Guanajay (1-regiment) | 2 | 2 | 8(u/c)** | 8 ** | Ó | 16 | probable(u/c) |
| Remedios (1 regiment) | . 1 | 2 | 4(u/c) | 8 | 0 | 16 | possible(u/c) |
| IRBM TOTAL | 3 | | 12(u/c) | 16 | O. | 32 | |
| GRAND TOTALA | 9 | . 10 | (poss 34) - A | 40 | 30 (poss 32) | 80 | |
| | | | | | | | 14 A S 2 A S 2 |

- * This reflects an estimate of 8 operational launchers authorized per regiment.
- ** This reflects an estimate of 15 operational missiles per regiment.
- *** MRE Non-Rotating Earth Range

**** (u/c) - Under Construction.